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# PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA SCIENTIFIC ABSTRACTS

No. 159

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ACTA PALAEONTOLOGICA SINICA

AUTHOR: TENG Lung-hua [6772 7893 5478]

ORG: Nanking Institute of Geology and Paleontology, Chinese Academy of Sciences

TITLE: "A Review of the 'Bamboo Shoot' Fossils at Yen-chou Recorded in DREAM POOL ESSAYS With Notes on SHEN K'uo [3088 2161] 's Contribution to the Development of Paleontology"

SOURCE: Peking KU-SHENG-WU HSUEH-PAO [ACTA PALAEONTOLOGICA SINICA] in Chinese Vol 15 No 1, Mar 76 pp 1-6

TEXT OF ENGLISH ABSTRACT: This article is an attempt to demonstrate the 'bamboo shoot' fossils at Yung-ning-kuan of Yen-chou recorded in DREAM POOL ESSAYS by SHEN K'uo, one progressive politician as well as brilliant scientist in the Sung Dynasty. Actually, the fossils, which SHEN K'uo thought to be of bamboo shoots, are in paleontological sense, those of Neocalamites and the location of fossils is now situated at Yen-shuei-kuan, 35 km southeast of Yen-ch'uan, Shansi Province. Taking into account the topographical features, the stratigraphical sequences, and the aspects of plant fossils in the above-indicated region, we could not help admiring his sound judgement on the fossils in some respects and his significant contribution to the development of paleontology. From his writing, we can see the episode of the political and ideological struggle between the Confucian and the Legalist schools in the field of natural history at that time.

AUTHOR: LI Hao-min [2621 3185 2404]  
TENG Shuang-hsing [6772 7175 5281]

ORG: Both of Nanking Institute of Geology and Paleontology, Chinese Academy of Sciences

TITLE: "Miocene Flora From Nan-mu-lin of Tibet"

SOURCE: Peking KU-SHENG-WU HSUEH-PAO [ACTA PALAEONTOLOGICA SINICA] in Chinese Vol 15 No 1, Mar 76 pp 7-20

EXCERPT OF ENGLISH ABSTRACT: The fossil plants described in this paper were collected from the Wu-lung Formation at Wu-lung, Nan-mu-lin of Tibet by the Geological Prospecting Party of the Tibetan Geological Bureau in the years of 1970 and 1973 respectively. The florule found from the lower part of the Wu-lung Formation consists of primarily Quercus, Rhododendron, and Thermopsis; whereas that from the upper part contains quite different forms as follows: Carpinus wulongensis (sp. nov.) and Betula parutilis (sp. nov.) Therefore, the Wu-lung Formation may be divided into 2 members: the lower and the upper, as distinguished by the diverse vegetable features. The florule of the Lower Wu-lung Member may be considered to be middle-late Miocene in age, while the florule of the Upper Wu-lung Member probably belongs to late Miocene in age.

AUTHOR: LU Li-ch'ang [4151 4409 2490]  
OU-YANG Shu [2962-7122 5289]

ORG: Both of Nanking Institute of Geology and Palaeontology, Chinese Academy of Sciences

TITLE: "The Early Devonian Spore Assemblage From the Hsu-chia-ch'ung Formation at Ts'ui-feng-shan in Ch'u-ching of Yunnan"

SOURCE: Peking KU-SHENG-WU HSUEH-PAO [ACTA PALAEONTOLOGICA SINICA] in Chinese Vol 15 No 1, Mar 76 pp 21-40

EXCERPT OF ENGLISH ABSTRACT: The early Devonian Ts'ui-feng-shan Group in Ch'u-ching District of Eastern Yunnan actually comprises 4 formations; the Hsu-chia-ch'ung Formation, the Kuei-chia-tun Formation, the Hsi-tun Formation, and the Hsia-hsi-shan Formation in descending order. The spores described in this paper were found in the rock samples from the Hsu-chia-ch'ung Formation; they contain 13 genera and 32 species, including 7 new species and 2 new varieties. The spore assemblage of the formation characterized by the presence of Retusotriletes, Apiculiretusispora, Verruciretusispora, Stenozonotriletes, together with such genera in Patinati as Tholisporites, Geminospora, and Cymbosporites, is much the same as that from the Lower and Middle parts of the classical section at Lung-hua-shan of East Yunnan. It possesses the elements which may be compared chiefly with those from the Emisan Stage of Southwestern Eifel of Germany and partly with those from the Emsian-Eiflian Stage of the Gaspe Sandstone of Canada, but is devoid of Hystricosporites and Ancyrospora, etc. commonly known in the Middle Devonian.

AUTHOR: YANG Ching-chih [2799 2417 0037]  
HSIA Feng-sheng [1115 7364 3932]

ORG: Both of Nanking Institute of Geology and Palaeontology, Chinese Academy of Sciences

TITLE: "The Silurian Bryozoans From Ch'u-ching of Yunnan"

SOURCE: Peking KU-SHENG-WU HSUEH-PAO [ACTA PALAEONTOLOGICA SINICA] in Chinese Vol 15 No 1, Mar 76 pp 41-54

TEXT OF ENGLISH ABSTRACT: The present paper deals with fossil bryozoans collected mainly from the Silurian deposits in Ch'u-ching of Yunnan. They contain 9 genera and 14 species. Excepting *Fistuliramus sinensis*, all are described as new to science. They are *Batostoma quitnense*, *B. inospinosus*, *B. periphrolatus*, *B. xuanenense*, *B. bellus*, *Eridotrypa elliptica*, *Prasopora codonophylloides*, *Leioclema catenatus*, *Rhombopora inermis*, *Helopora miaogaoensis*, *H. clavatula*, *Ulrichostylus lingulatus*, and *Graptodictya shiquianensis*. Considering the generic level, *Batostoma*, *Graptodictya*, *Prasopora*, and *Ulrichostylus*, of which the last 2 commonly occurred in the Ordovician as published from abroad, have made their first presence in the Silurian of China. From the stratigraphical and evolutionary viewpoints, the discovery of these Silurian bryozoa, as a matter of course, is of paramount importance.

AUTHOR: CH'EN Chun-yuan [7115 0971 6678]

ORG: Nanking Institute of Geology and Paleontology, Chinese Academy of Sciences

TITLE: "Advances in the Ordovician Stratigraphy of North China With a Brief Description of Nautiloid Fossils"

SOURCE: Peking KU-SHENG-WU HSUEH-PAO [ACTA PALAEONTOLOGICA SINICA] in Chinese Vol 15 No 1, Mar 76 pp 55-76

EXCERPT OF ENGLISH ABSTRACT: This paper aims at giving an account of the distribution of the Ordovician sediments in North China, with brief reference to fossil zones and chronological relationship of nautiloids to graptolites and other invertebrate fossils. The history of sedimentary development and the distribution of the Polydesmia fauna indicate the fact that in the Pei-an-chuang age immense marine water rapidly transgressed the Yellow River realm and also spread over a vast land of Kansu-Chinghai-Tibet Realm. One of the remarkable events in the Pei-an-chuang age is that numerous actinoceroids made their first appearance. The actinoceroid fauna has relations with those in Australia and North America. A brief discussion is also made on the correlation of the Yellow River realm, the correlation of North China to South China, and the wide distribution of the Yellow River Type, which, together with the Yangtze River Type and the Pearl River Type, constitutes 3 principal bio-sedimentary types in China and may be more or less used as an approach to the analysis of bio-sedimentary provinces of the world.

AUTHOR: CHENG Shu-ying [6774 3219 5391]

ORG: Nanking Institute of Geology and Paleontology, Chinese Academy of Sciences

TITLE: "Early Mesozoic Ostracods From Some Localities in Southwest China"

SOURCE: Peking KU-SHENG-WU HSUEH-PAO [ACTA PALAEONTOLOGICA SINICA] in Chinese Vol 15 No 1, Mar 76 pp 77-96

TEXT OF ENGLISH ABSTRACT: The present paper deals with Triassic-Middle Jurassic Ostracods collected from Szechwan, Kweichow, Yunnan, and Hupei provinces, Southwest China. The collections comprise 11 genera and 31 species, including 1 new genus, 10 new species, and 3 indetermined species. They are Darwinula, Gomphocythere, Bairdia, Hungarella, Hollinella, Bythocypris, "Lutkevichine," "Limnocythere," Liuzhinia, Allocythere, and Clinocypris. In association with the Ostracods are Lamelibranches, Conchostracans, Ammonites, Plants, spores pollen grains, etc.

AUTHOR: LIN Ch'i-pin [2651 0796 1755]

ORG: Nanking Institute of Geology and Paleontology, Chinese Academy of Sciences

TITLE: "The Jurassic Fossil Insects From Western Liaoning"

SOURCE: Peking KU-SHENG-WU HSUEH-PAO [ACTA PALAEONTOLOGICA SINICA] in Chinese Vol 15 No 1, Mar 76 pp 97-118

TEXT OF ENGLISH ABSTRACT: The fossil insects described in this paper were collected from the Middle and Upper Jurassic sediments in Western Liaoning. They contain 20 genera and 22 species, including 10 new genera and 17 new species as listed below: *Archaeogomphys labius* gen. et sp. nov., *Pseudosamarura largina* gen. et sp. nov., *Rhipidoblattina fuxinensis nomaptera robustus* sp. nov., *Sinocupes validus* gen. et sp. nov., *Tetraphalerus laetus* sp. nov., *Paroryssus suspectus* sp. nov., *Karataviella chinensis* sp. nov., *Sinopsocus obligovenus* gen. et sp. nov., *Lycorimimodes producopoda* sp. nov., *Sinoplecia parvita* gen. et sp. nov., *Paraoligus exilus* gen. et sp. nov., *Beipaioplecia malleformis* gen. et sp. nov., *Paucivena elongata* gen. et sp. nov. and *Protostaphylinus mirus* gen. et sp. nov.

AUTHOR: YIN Pao-an [3009 0202 1344]

ORG: Regional Party of Geological Survey of Kuangsi Chuang Nationality Autonomous Region

TITLE: "On the Age of Szu-p'ai Formation of Kuangsi"

SOURCE: Peking KU-SHENG-WU HSUEH-PAO [ACTA PALAEONTOLOGICA SINICA] in Chinese Vol 15 No 1, Mar 76 pp 119-120

TEXT OF ENGLISH ABSTRACT: With regard to the age of the Szu-p'ai Formation (or Szu-p'ai Shale) there have been much disputes among geologists for more than 4 decades. Some recognized it as belonging to the late Lower Devonian (Emsian) in age, while others were inclined to consider it to be of Eifelian Age. The crinoid *Cupressocrinites* from the lower part of the Szu-p'ai Formation has also been recorded in the Middle Devonian of Kuangsi and Yunnan. The middle and upper parts of this Formation have yielded a coral fauna including *Trapezophyllum*, *Psydracophyllum*, *Acanthophyllum*, *Favosites*, *Pachyfavosites*, *Squameofavosites*, *Thamnopora*, *Cladopora*, *Caliopora*, etc., all of which strongly suggest an Eifelian age. From the same horizon have been obtained a number of conodonts, among which the presence of *Polygnathus linguiformis linguiformis* has been taken as marking the beginning of the Eifelian in Europe. On the top of the Szu-p'ai Formation there occurred *Euryspirifer qijianensis* the



[continuation of KU-SHENG-WU HSUEH-PAO Vol 15 No 1, 1976 pp 119-120]

"paradoxus" type of Spiriferioids, but *Euryspirifer paradoxus* is known to range from Siegenian to late Lower Cuvian (CO 1c) in Europe. Moreover, the brachiopod fauna from this formation, such as *Athyrisina*, *Indospirifer*, *Lazutkinia*, *Acrospirifer*, etc. is similar to those from the Ying-t'ang Formation of Middle Devonian. Taken as a whole, we come to the conclusion that the Szu-p'ai Formation is of early Middle Devonian (Eifelian) in age.

6168

CSO: 4009

SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT

AUTHOR: YEH Hung [5509 3163]

ORG: Institute of Geology, Chinese Academy of Sciences

TITLE: "Global Evolution of Rich Iron Ore Formation"

SOURCE: Peking K'O-HSUEH SHIH-YEN [SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT] in Chinese  
No 7, Jul 76 pp 3-5

ABSTRACT: Following an introduction to the characteristics of the Pre-Cambrian quartzite weathered shell rich iron ore, which is the principal type of iron ore resource in China, the author describes the three fundamental geological conditions for the formation and distribution of such ores in the centrosphere, continental shelves and earth crust in the global evolutionary process, namely: 1) the formation of iron-containing quartzite due to temperature, gravitation and volcano eruption during the late Archaean era and the early Proterozoic era; 2) the formation of weathered shells through humidity and hot weather afterwards; and 3) the covering of the weathered ore by a new overlying strata. A discussion is finally made on the favorable geological conditions to find more such rich iron ores in China.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: Eighth Laboratory, Institute of Geophysics, Chinese Academy of Sciences

TITLE: "Geophysical Prospecting of Rich Iron Ores"

SOURCE: Peking K'O-HSUEH SHIH-YEN [SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT] in Chinese  
No 7, Jul 76 pp 5-7

ABSTRACT: This article introduces the various geophysical methods that may be used in the prospecting of the prospects, location, and extent of rich iron ore deposits. From a discussion on the procedure, advantages and limitations of prospecting rich magnetic iron ores by the magnetic method, and rich hematite by the gravity method, the article advocates the importance of coordinating with such other methods as the seismic, electrical, elastical and other methods to attain more reliable results.

AUTHOR: T'IEH Hung [6993 3163]

ORG: None

TITLE: "Advantages of Smelting Rich Iron Ores"

SOURCE: Peking K'O-HSUEH SHIH-YEN [SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT] in Chinese  
No 7, Jul 76 pp 8, 26

ABSTRACT: The author advocates the use of natural rich iron ores to replace enriched iron ores in iron smelting, for reasons of eliminating the tedious and more expensive process of enriching, and the requirement of less iron ore and coke materials, while gaining higher pig iron yield. However, it is acknowledged that the problems of how to remove sulfur, aluminum oxide, and certain explosive hydrous ores, as well as the appropriate techniques of granularity, charging and draught control, still remain to be solved.

AUTHOR: CHANG Shou-yuan [1728 1343 0337]

ORG: Hopesh Lo-t'ing Hsien Food and Drink Service Company

TITLE: "A Simple Smokeless Kerosene Lamp"

SOURCE: Peking K'O-HSUEH SHIH-YEN [SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT] in Chinese  
No 7, Jul 76 p 9

ABSTRACT: The author introduces the construction and specifications of a newly modified, simple smokeless kerosene lamp, constructed of easily available waste materials. The lamp is characterized by the addition of a well ventilated lamp shade, that would afford ample supply of oxygen for complete combustion, while protect also dissipation of heat. The lamp is claimed to be simple and economical to construct, easy to light, unaffected by draft, kerosene saving, brighter, and smokeless.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: This Journal

TITLE: "An Automatic Insect Lamp Circuit Breaker for Raining"

SOURCE: Peking K'O-HSUEH SHIH-YEN [SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT] in Chinese  
No 7, Jul 76 p 9

ABSTRACT: This article introduces the construction and performance of an automatic insect lamp circuit breaker during rainfall, developed by the Shanghai Sung-chiang Shan-chung New Agricultural Technology Research Group. The device consists of a cup joined to a lever extending to the circuit switch, and hangs at the eaves of a house. When the cup is filled with rain water, the gravity will pull the lever to break the circuit. After the rainfall, the water will flow out automatically to release the lever, and open the circuit.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: Sodium-Sulfur Battery Research Group, Peking Glass Institute

TITLE: "Sodium-Sulfur Battery"

SOURCE: Peking K'O-HSUEH SHIH-YEN [SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT] in Chinese  
No 7, Jul 76 pp 10-11

ABSTRACT: This article reviews modern research concerned with the construction, performance theory, advantages and disadvantages of sodium-sulfur battery for powering electric automobiles. The battery has molten sulfur as anode, molten sodium as cathode, and ion-conducting ceramic membrane as solid electrolyte. During discharge, sodium is oxidized into sodium ion, migrated through the ceramic diaphragm into the anode to form polysodium sulfide, and reversed when charged. The battery operates at 300°C, generates an energy density of 786 watt-hours per kilogram, and can be charged and discharged repeatedly for more than 1,000 times.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: Yangtze River Navigation Administrative Bureau

TITLE: "Inland River Navigation Buoyage"

SOURCE: Peking K'O-HSUEH SHIH-YEN [SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT] in Chinese  
No 7, Jul 76 pp 12-14

ABSTRACT: Commemorating the successful completion of a modern buoys and beacons system along the Yangtze river two years ahead of schedule, this article introduces the knowledge concerned with the so-adopted lateral lighted and colored buoyage system that includes the nun, can and spar buoys to respectively mark the shipping channels, indicate the safety navigation limits and dangerous spots, and signal information. The principles of how best to install the buoys are also introduced.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: Peking Institute of Leather Industry

TITLE: "Synthetic Leather"

SOURCE: Peking K'O-HSUEH SHIH-YEN [SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT] in Chinese  
No 7, Jul 76 pp 14-15

ABSTRACT: This article introduces the general technological knowledge concerned with synthetic leather that includes: 1) the history of its development; 2) its chemical structures; 3) the raw materials; 4) the production process; 5) its characteristic properties, advantages and disadvantages; 6) its ever growing applications; and 7) the prospect of its future development.

AUTHOR: I Ch'ing [0122 3237]

ORG: None

TITLE: "Magnetic Powder Clutch"

SOURCE: Peking K'O-HSUEH SHIH-YEN [SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT] in Chinese  
No 7, Jul 76 pp 16-17

ABSTRACT: The author introduces the general technological knowledge concerned with magnetic powder clutch that contains specific paramagnetic powder capable of transmitting torque when an external magnetic field is applied. The knowledge introduced includes the performance theory of transmission, the construction of its various types and applications, and specific requirement of the materials. The author anticipates its ever broadening applications to various industries in view of its no slippage, without the wear typical of mechanical clutches, accurate control, and sharp reaction to connection and disconnection.

AUTHOR: CHIAO Yung-p'ing [4255 3057 1627]

ORG: None

TITLE: "Plant Resistance to Diseases"

SOURCE: Peking K'O-HSUEH SHIH-YEN [SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT] in Chinese  
No 7, Jul 76 pp 18-19, 17

ABSTRACT: The author introduces the general knowledge concerned with plant resistance to diseases, which includes: 1) the three ways of pathogen invasion to plants; 2) plants' mechanical and physiological resistance to diseases; and 3) the changes and degeneration of plant resistance to diseases. It is concluded that in the efforts to cope with plant diseases, one should not neglect this capability of plant resistance to diseases by selecting strong disease-resistance varieties, and breed them with appropriate cultural techniques.

AUTHOR: TSO Hung-shu [1563 7703 1857]

ORG: None

TITLE: "Gas Turbine Electric Power Generation"

SOURCE: Peking K'O-HSUEH SHIH-YEN [SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT] in Chinese  
No 7, Jul 76 pp 22-24

ABSTRACT: Following a general discussion on the characteristic advantages and special applications of gas turbine electric power generation, the author introduces the types, construction and performance theories of its principal components, namely: the gas turbine, the compressor, the combustion chamber, the cycling system, and the return heat, reheat and intercooling systems with five illustrations.

AUTHOR: WANG Chao-ch'un [3076 0340 2797]

ORG: State Oceanographic Bureau

TITLE: "Navigation and Meteorology"

SOURCE: Peking K'O-HSUEH SHIH-YEN [SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT] in Chinese  
No 7, Jul 76 pp 24-26

ABSTRACT: The author introduces the common knowledge concerned with fog, typhoon, tornado and cold waves with regard to their originations, types, magnitude, geographical and seasonal occurrence and distribution, movements and destructions that might seriously affect navigation along the China coast, and how to avoid them.

AUTHOR: LU Yu-chang [4151 0645 3864]

ORG: Kirin Pai-ch'eng Municipality Ch'ing-shan Commune Intellectual Youth Station

TITLE: "Contribution to Changing Rural Features"

SOURCE: Peking K'O-HSUEH SHIH-YEN [SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT] in Chinese No 7, Jul 76 pp 27-29

ABSTRACT: The author, an intellectual youth descended to the farms in 1963, relates how he had initiated agrarian research in the rural areas, and contributed to change the features of their grain production. The research successfully concluded thus far includes: 1) reclamation of 150 mous of waterlogged marsh land to become highly productive water paddies fields; 2) reclamation of 143 mous of run-off land to become high yielding grain and bean fields; 3) converting low-yielding wheat fields into very high yielding wheat fields; and 4) cross-breeding of sorghum and wheat to obtain a new varieties of sorghum-wheat.

AUTHOR: CH'EN T'ing-wei [7115 1694 0251]

ORG: None

TITLE: "Invisible 'Guards' of Pine Forest"

SOURCE: Peking K'O-HSUEH SHIH-YEN [SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT] in Chinese No 7, Jul 76 pp 30-31

ABSTRACT: The author reports the use of pine moth virus to control pine moth pests (*Dendrolimus Pini*, L.) in China. The polygonal virus is derived from the body of pine moth died from diseases, by crushing the dead bodies, mixed with water, and sprayed over healthy moths, or pested pine trees, and is claimed to be 100% effective if the dilution is 1:20. The method has the advantages of being selective to pine moth only, can propagate extensively through virus infection, easy to cultivate, and easy to preserve. It is reported also that the method has now been extensively adopted in Shantung, Hunan and Kwangtung provinces.



AUTHOR: CHU Ch'i-ch'en [2612 0796 2525]

ORG: None

TITLE: "Hand and Feet Ringworms and Nail Favus"

SOURCE: Peking K'O-HSUEH SHIH-YEN [SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT] in Chinese No 7, Jul 76 pp 36-37

ABSTRACT: The author introduces the common knowledge concerned with the types and symptoms of hand and feet ringworms and nail favus, how they are infected, and how to treat and prevent them. Western and traditional Chinese medical prescriptions for the treatment of respective types and stages of the disease are also introduced. The importance of positive preventive measures, such as wearing of clean socks, wearing of well-ventilated shoes, avoiding the use of infected persons' washing utensils and towels, and sanitary precautions in public baths, etc. is finally stressed.

AUTHOR: TUNG Sheng [2639 0581]

ORG: None

TITLE: "Why Transaminase Must be Tested for Hepatitis?"

SOURCE: Peking K'O-HSUEH SHIH-YEN [SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT] in Chinese No 7, Jul 76 p 36

ABSTRACT: The author explains that since transaminase plays an indispensable role in the catalysis of the biochemical metabolism of amino acids, its increase in blood serums indicates its infiltration into the blood due to swollen or damaged livers. However, since many other diseases may also cause such infiltration, the transaminase test should be coordinated with other symptoms for accurate hepatic diagnosis.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: Traditional Chinese Medicine Research Institute's Kuang-an-men Hospital

TITLE: "Why Onion and Garlic Can Treat Diseases?"

SOURCE: Peking K'O-HSUEH SHIH-YEN [SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT] in Chinese No 7, Jul 76 p 37

ABSTRACT: Based on a review on the use of onions and garlics in the treatment of certain diseases in the Chinese medical history, especially those recorded in Li Shih-chen's [2621 2514 3791] "The Great Herbals", this article explains the garlicin that contains in garlics and onions that exhibits distinct inhibition upon the growth of, as well as bactericidal action against staphylococcus, streptococcus, bacillus dysenteriae, and bacillus cholae, which renders them significant in the treatment of certain diseases.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: Department of Horticulture, Northern China Agricultural University

TITLE: "Why Fruit Trees Blossom Twice A Year"

SOURCE: Peking K'O-HSUEH SHIH-YEN [SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT] in Chinese No 7, Jul 76 p 39

ABSTRACT: This article explains the reasons for the annual multiple fruit tree blossoming at the request of the editor of this journal: Besides those normal among subtropical fruit trees, such occurrence in the temperate zone fruit trees is abnormal, due mostly to arid climate, pests, or weak tree constitution, and therefore is unfavorable to the production of the fruit trees. The process of such abnormal, unhealthy occurrence is also described.

AUTHORS: HSIANG Hsien [3276 6343]  
TSU An [4371 1658]

ORG: None

TITLE: "A 3-Watt Direct Current Insecticide Lamp"

SOURCE: Peking K'O-HSUEH SHIH-YEN [SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT] in Chinese  
No 7, Jul 76 p 32

ABSTRACT: The authors report successful development of a light and handy 3-watt direct current insecticide lamp by the Fukien Ch'uan-chou Fluorescent Lamp Plant. The lamp is constructed mainly of a 3-watt insecticide tube using 3AD6 triodes instead of the 3Ax81B tube, and a transformer, powered by four dry batteries. The device is small in size, weighs about 2 kilograms, covers an area of 10-15 mous, and can service more than 1,000 hours.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: This Journal

TITLE: "Plastic, Pillow Type Solar Energy Water Heater"

SOURCE: Peking K'O-HSUEH SHIH-YEN [SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT] in Chinese  
No 7, Jul 76 pp 32-33

ABSTRACT: This article reports the development of a plastic pillow type solar energy water heater by the Tientsin Plastic Product Institute. The device is composed of three layers of polyvinyl chloride membranes, between the upper and middle layers of which is filled with gases for heat insulation, while between the middle and bottom layers of which is filled with water to be heated by solar energy. The device has a capacity of 60 liters of water, weighs only 1.5 kilograms, and is foldable. In Tientsin, hot water of 40-50°C can thus be supplied between March and October, and 62°C during summer.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: Nanking Air Conditioning Equipment Plant

TITLE: "Successful Development of Model LF-30 Air Conditioner"

SOURCE: Peking K'O-HSUEH SHIH-YEN [SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT] in Chinese  
No 7, Jul 76 p 33

ABSTRACT: This article reports successful development of the new model LF-30 air conditioner by the Nanking Air Conditioning Equipment Plant. The device adopts a new type of small copper pipe lined with aluminium plates for the vaporizer and cooling systems, and a spot welding assembly structure to reduce its weight and facilitate mass production. The new product is noted for its new structure, small size, light weight, and high efficiency, and is applicable to the air conditioning of high buildings and water-shortage districts.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: This Journal

TITLE: "Portable Photo-electric Trace Cutting Machine"

SOURCE: Peking K'O-HSUEH SHIH-YEN [SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT] in Chinese  
No 7, Jul 76 p 33

ABSTRACT: This article reports the development of a portable photo-electric trace cutting machine by the Shanghai Shipbuilding Technology Institute, with the assistance of the Chekiang University and the 1421th Laboratory of the Fourth Ministry of Machine Building. The machine is equipped with a photoelectric system to control the cutting path, and the speed of the motor. The machine weighs 16 kilograms, has a minimum tracing radius of 600 mm, a cutting speed range of 100-800 mm/min, and is particularly adaptable to cutting of large radian curves.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: This Journal

TITLE: "Bacterial Artificial Rain"

SOURCE: Peking K'O-HSUEH SHIH-YEN [SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT] in Chinese  
No 7 July p 2

ABSTRACT: This article discusses the possibility of utilizing the frozen nucleus derived from decomposed thin alder leaves for artificial rain making. The frozen nucleus is a type of common polar flagellum bacteria of about 0.8x1.0 micron in size, and can also be cultured in laboratories.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: This Journal

TITLE: "Smoking May Induce Ulcer and Deafness"

SOURCE: Peking K'O-HSUEH SHIH-YEN [SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT] in Chinese  
No 7, Jul 76 p 15

ABSTRACT: This article reports a discovery that smoking can increase duodenal ulcer by onefold, due possibly to its inhibiting a type of zymase with anti-acid action; and can also damage ear tissues to decrease the hearing sensitivity to both high and low frequency, when smoke enters the middle ear.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: This Journal

TITLE: "Elastic Gloves Can Reduce Arthritic Pains"

SOURCE: Peking K'O-HSUEH SHIH-YEN [SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT] in Chinese  
No 7, Jul 76 p 29

ABSTRACT: This article reports a discovery abroad that elastic gloves can relieve arthritic pains through friction and massage, when both hands are warm, and maintained at the normal functional positions. However, it is considered by certain specialists that such practice may induce further arthral deformation.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: This Journal

TITLE: "Excitement and Hypertension"

SOURCE: Peking K'O-HSUEH SHIH-YEN [SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT] in Chinese  
No 7, Jul 76 p 29

ABSTRACT: This article reports a study abroad on the mechanism of the effect of excitement on hypertension. It is pointed out that excitement induces hypertension possibly through the sympathetic nerves and cyclonucleotides, which changes the metabolism of cyclonucleotides in the blood vessels, and consequently its structure, and produces certain resistance to the blood circulation.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: This Journal

TITLE: "Milk Without Animal Fats"

SOURCE: Peking K'O-HSUEH SHIH-YEN [SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT] in Chinese  
No 7, Jul 76 p 31

ABSTRACT: This article reports a development abroad of a type of milk using vegetable oil to replace animal fats. The milk is made from a mixture of maize syrup and sodium chromate, and an addition of calcium and vitamins, pasteurized and homogenized.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: This Journal

TITLE: "Victories of the Proletarian Cultural Revolution"

SOURCE: Peking K'O-HSUEH SHIH-YEN [SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT] in Chinese  
No 7, Jul Cover 2

ABSTRACT: This cover reproduces six pictures attributing the victory of the proletarian cultural revolution, namely: 1) successful completion of another large diameter, long distance Ta-ch'ing oil pipeline; 2) ladder fields reclaimed from barren hills of the Loess Plateau; 3) bare feet doctor learning medicine; 4) Red Guards of Tsinghua University High School criticising Teng Hsiao-p'ing; 5) Dairen Engineering College studying Chairman Mao's instructions on proletarian cultural revolution; and 6) Tientsin Ho-p'ing District criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: This Journal

TITLE: "Developing Chinese Micro-wave and Carrier-wave Telecommunication"

SOURCE: Peking K'O-HSUEH SHIH-YEN [SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT] in Chinese  
No 7, Jul 76 cover 4

ABSTRACT: This cover reproduces six photographs concerned with the developing micro-wave and carrier-wave telecommunications in China, namely: 1) the Peking Long Distance Telephone Building, the center of nationwide long distance telecommunications; 2) completion of the Peking-Hangchow-Shanghai 1,800 lines carrier-wave communication main line; 3) testing of the micro-wave television telecommunication; 4) Peking micro-wave instrument house control room; 5) high speed newspaper television transmitter of Peking Long Distance Telecommunication Bureau; and 6) testing of the Peking-Shanghai-Hangchow 1,800 lines carrier-wave main cable crossing the river.

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CSO: 4009



CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL

AUTHOR: None

ORG: Ano-rectal Section, Surgical Department, Kuang-an-men Hospital,  
Traditional Chinese Medicine Research Institute

TITLE: "Clinical Observations of External Enucleation, Internal Ligation  
and Injection Method in the Treatment of Circular Mixed Hemorrhoids"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in  
Chinese No 8, 15 Aug 76 pp 472-474

ABSTRACT: For the recent 10 years, 1,200 cases of circular mixed hemorrhoids were treated by external enucleation, internal ligation and injection method. An analysis of 202 cases treated between 1971-1974 was made. The operative procedure was described in detail. Low sacral or local perianal anesthesia was used. All the mixed hemorrhoids were everted outside of the anus. The external hemorrhoids were enucleated with a V-shape incision. The internal hemorrhoids were clamped and 8% alum solutions were injected subcutaneously to hasten sloughing. Figure 8 heavy silk ligation of the base was made. During operation, anal skin bridges were preserved between the dissections. After operation long acting anesthetic compound was injected on the wound

[continuation of CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH No 8, 15 Aug 76 pp 472-474]

surface and sphincter area. Postoperative urinary retention occurred in 8 cases that required catheterization. Low grade fever 1-3 days appeared in 72 cases. One patient had massive hemorrhage on the 8th postoperative day. Mild edema of anal surrounding occurred in 13 cases. All cases were cured. The average duration of treatment was 20 days. Followup studies of 158 cases for 0.5-4 years showed that 150 were normal, 5 cases had a slightly tight anus that did not affect defecation, 3 cases had occasional bloody stools.

The history of internal hemorrhoid ligation treatment in Traditional Chinese Medicine was briefly reviewed. Modifications were made to improve the method. Preservation of perianal supporting tissues was stressed to prevent postoperative anal stricture and rectal mucosa prolapse. Preservation of anal skin bridges was also stressed to prevent anal stricture and hasten regeneration of anal epithelium. It was advised to preserve part of the pectinate line to preserve the defecation reflex sensation. The importance of ligation of arterial supplies to internal hemorrhoids was stressed to prevent postoperative massive hemorrhage. Comparisons were made with circular excision method and ligation excision method, and the advantages of the present method were cited.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: Hemorrhoid Section, Affiliated First Hospital, Che-kiang Medical College

TITLE: "Plastic Ring Ligation in the Treatment of Internal Hemorrhoids"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 8, 15 Aug 76 pp 475-477

ABSTRACT: Four hospitals used plastic ring ligation method to treat internal hemorrhoids. An elastic plastic ring was placed over the base of the hemorrhoid. The constriction caused a strangulation necrosis of the hemorrhoid, resulting in its sloughing off. The indications and contraindications for this method of treatment were given. Different methods were used in applying the ring. Shen-yang City Shen-ho Area Hospital simply used two hemostats to apply the ring to treat 2,517 cases of hemorrhoids. Among these 1,508 were mixed hemorrhoids, in which the external hemorrhoids were excised and the internal hemorrhoids were treated with the ring; 1,009 were purely internal hemorrhoids that were treated with the ring. The hemorrhoids sloughed off within 5 days in 198 cases, in 6-10 days in 1,963 cases, and in 11-16 days in 356 cases. Harbin City Third Hospital used a syringe connected with a

[continuation of CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH No 8, 15 Aug 76 pp 474-477]

glass tube. The ring was stretched over the edge of the tube. The hemorrhoid was sucked into the tube and the ring slipped over its base. This method was used in 470 patients with internal hemorrhoids, 466 were cured. The average time of treatment was 13.6 days. The Affiliated Hospital of Shan-tung Traditional Chinese Medical School and the Affiliated First Hospital of Che-kiang Medical College separately devised instruments to apply the ring. Both instruments were described in detail. The former hospital treated 694 cases during 1970-73 with this method, all were cured. The course of treatment was about 20 days. The latter hospital treated 328 cases in the outpatient department with this method, with 308 cases cured, 13 improved, 5 with no effect and 2 unknown. Precautions and reactions were briefly discussed.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: Traditional Chinese Medicine Research Institute, Chung-king City

TITLE: "The Treatment of Hemorrhoids by Injection Sloughing and Incision Ligation Analysis of 3,270 Cases"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 8, 15 Aug 76 pp 478-480

ABSTRACT: From 1966 to 1975, 5,960 cases of hemorrhoids of various types were treated by injection sloughing and incision ligation. An analysis of 3,270 admitted cases was made. There were 338 cases of internal hemorrhoids and 2,932 cases of mixed hemorrhoids. Low sacral or local anesthesia was used. All internal hemorrhoids were brought outside of the anus and grasped with a clamp. Sloughing solutions were then injected submucously until the hemorrhoid swelled up and turned white. The hemorrhoid was then pushed back into the anal canal. If the case was mixed hemorrhoids, then incision and ligation of the external hemorrhoid was performed. A V-shaped incision was made, with the tip of the V slightly outside of the anal edge and the 2 arms of the V extending near the pectinate line. Blunt dissection under this flap was made, the base of the external hemorrhoid ligated and the hemorrhoid excised. Severe postoperative pain occurred in 405 cases, which

[continuation of CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH No 8, 15 Aug 76 pp 478-480]

usually subsided within a week when the wound had healed. A bearing down sensation appeared in 113 cases. Difficulty in urination was treated with acupuncture, Chinese herb medicine and warm sitz bath. Difficulty in defecation occurred in 321 patients, they were treated with herb medicines. Postoperative bleeding occurred in 11 patients. Body temperature was elevated by 0.5°-1°C in 407 cases. The average course of treatment was 14.6 days. The internal hemorrhoid usually began sloughing off in 6-7 days and completely sloughed off in 9-11 days. Followup studies of 399 cases for 5 years showed reappearance of hemorrhoids in 79 cases.

The sloughing injection solution was made of herb medicine Sal ammoniac (active ingredient ammonium chloride) 150 g. and lime (calcium hydroxide) 100 g. It was used experimentally on the mesentery of frogs and injected into the legs of rabbits to observe their sloughing effect. Five prescriptions of Chinese herb medicines were introduced for the treatment of pain, edema and swelling, urinary and defecation difficulties and bloody stools.

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TITLE: "Analysis of Causes and Treatment of Internal Hemorrhoid Postoperative Hemorrhage"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in  
Chinese No 8, 15 Aug 76 pp 481-482

ABSTRACT: Internal hemorrhoid ligation treatment was performed for 2,132 patients, 17 had postoperative hemorrhage; sloughing injection treatment was given to 220 cases, 3 had postoperative bleeding; insertion of nails to cause sloughing was performed for 37 patients, 1 had postoperative bleeding. Primary postoperative hemorrhage (a few hours after operation) occurred in 5 cases; secondary hemorrhage (5-10 days after operation) occurred in 16 cases. Bleeding usually collected in the rectum or colon, so there were no local staining. All cases had a bearing down sensation in the anal canal, lower abdominal pain and distension, borborygmus, urgency, and sudden passage of large amounts of fowl smelling stools and blood clots. Signs of shock

[continuation of CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH No 8, 15 Aug 76 pp 481-482]

or early shock appeared. The patients were taken to the operating room and bleeding controlled locally with application of drugs, local pressure, packing, deep ligation or local injection of sclerosing solutions. Six cases were successfully controlled with local powders and pressure, 15 were controlled by deep sutures. The causes of postoperative hemorrhage included the following: A slipped loose knot in 3 cases; incision beyond the pectinate line too high or too deep resulting in an open wound in 2 cases; massive tissue ligation that resulted in incomplete strangulation and sloughing in 6 cases; bleeding from incompletely thrombosed artery after slough in 4 cases; injection of too large quantity or too deep causing muscular layer slough in 3 cases; hard dry stools or straining at defecation in 2 cases.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: Surgical Department, Capital Steel Company Hospital

TITLE: "The Struggle to Save A 'Half Amputated Man' Caused by Multiple Injuries to the Lower Body"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 8, 15 Aug 76 pp 483-488

ABSTRACT: A 24-year-old male steel factory worker was accidentally caught in a huge revolving pressing machine. At the emergency room 20 minutes later his respiration has stopped, his B.P. could not be obtained, heart sounds were very faint and then inaudible. Large amount of blood was rushing out of a large lower abdominal wound. Treatment of this patient was summarized in 4 stages:

1. Emergency treatment of shock (continuous for 3 days): The extent of injury included the following: Irregular transverse lower abdominal wall wound 14 cm. long, all layers of part of abdominal wall torn off, exposure of internal organs, extensive contusion of small intestine, left half colon ischemic ileus, anterior wall of urinary bladder partly defective and lacerated, rupture of posterior urethra, general hematoma of the spermatic

[continuation of CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH No 8, 15 Aug 76 pp 483-488]

cords bilaterally, hematoma of the scrotum and perineum; elevation of lower half of posterior peritoneum, extensive oozing and hematoma of posterior abdominal wall, severance of all 4 large arteries and veins both sides in the pelvis; left pelvis compound comminuted fracture, dislodgement of left femoral head from the acetabulum, right ischium and pubis complete fracture, loosening of sacroiliac joints bilaterally, left ischial nerve torn from the spinal root, right ischial nerve paralysis, right femur mid 1/3 compound fracture, left radius simple fracture; upper back extensive skin defect, bilateral severe contusion compression of the buttock forming hematoma. With rapid transfusions and other anti-shock treatment, at 1 hours and 46 hours after injury palliative operation, left hemipelvectomy and right hip joint separation were performed. Debridement, stop bleeding, excision of avitalized intestine, transverse colo-proctostomy, cystostomy, urethral anastomosis, blood vessel anastomosis and fixation of fractures were also carried out.

2. Infection and wasting stage (continuous for 1 month): On the 7th day suspicious gas gangrene of the right buttock and atypical acute abdominal symptoms appeared. The third operation was performed to remove the right pelvis and gangrenous tissues and relieve the intestinal obstruction. A

[continuation of CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH No 8, 15 Aug 76 pp 484-488]

volvulus was released, large amounts of gas and fluids were removed from the small intestine. The perineum, anus and lower rectum were excised and the rectum everted to form an artificial anus. On the next day (10th day after injury) fungus enteritis complicated with gastrointestinal tract bleeding occurred, followed by evisceration and intestinal obstruction. Enterostomy was performed and 1,000 ml. of fluid and large amount of gas were evacuated. Subsequently 3 small bowel fistulae developed, mascerating the wound and causing loss of fluids and electrolytes. Supportive and other treatments were maintained.

3. Treatment of intestinal fistulae (continuous for over 1 month): With general deterioration, it was clear that the intestinal fistulae had to be attended to. One and half months after injury, meticulous dissection of the intestinal tract was carried out. High fistulae and severely damaged intestine were excised, the lower part of the intestine was maintained at exteriorization and not disturbed. The postoperative course was stormy but gradually stabilized. The patient was able to eat and the abdominal wall wounds gradually healed.

4. Rehabilitation (up to now over 4 years): Anemia and hematogenous hepatitis developed but responded to meticulous treatment. Several

[continuation of CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH No 8, 15 Aug 76 pp 484-488]

intestinal sinuses were closed in stages. A hand controlled roving chair was devised to allow the patient to move around. Exercises was taken to improve the muscles of the arms and body.

After 4 major and over 20 minor operations, the patient is in good condition and able to carry out light work. He can go out on his roving chair for 4-8 hours every day.

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TITLE: "Local Injection of Tincture Iodine for the Treatment of Endemic  
Goiter"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in  
Chinese No 8, 15 Aug 76 pp 489-492

ABSTRACT: Treatment of 4,044 cases of endemic goiter by local injection of  
Tr. iodine was reported. Ampules of Tr. iodine, alcohol, distilled water  
and benzyl alcohol were used for injection. The solution was injected  
directly into the most prominent part of the goiter. The dosage and the  
number of injections varied with the degree of the goiter as follows:  
I°-II° 0.3-0.5 ml., 1-4 times; III° 1.0-1.5 ml., 2-8 times; IV°-V° 1.5-2 ml.,  
4-15 times. The interval between injections was 6-8 days. Injections were  
discontinued after the mass disappeared. The results 30 days after  
completion of injections were cured in 95.9% and effective in 99.5%. The

[continuation of CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH No 8, 15 Aug 76 pp 489-492]

milder the condition before treatment the better the results. Preventive  
measures were taken after treatment. Local willow leave tablets (each  
tablet contains iodine 25 ug.) or iodized salt were used. There were 19  
recurrences in 2,636 cases within a year.

Studies were made to determine whether local injections of Tr. iodine was  
harmful to thyroid function. Followup studies of patients did not show any  
symptoms or signs of thyroid malfunction. Aspiration biopsies were also  
made on 8 patients before and after injection. The examination before  
injection showed typical goiter changes whereas examination after injection  
showed recovery of thyroid tissues. Study of BMR in 60 cases 40 months  
after injection did not show any increased or decreased rate. Absorption  
of <sup>131</sup>I in 100 cases 40 months after injection also did not show any changes  
of the absorption curve. The above studies indicated that local injection of  
Tr. iodine did not injure the thyroid. The following were considered possible  
modes of action in this treatment: supply of iodine; local Tr. iodine  
hastened the degeneration of the thyroid goiter; local acupuncture action.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: Combined Traditional Chinese and Western Medicine Research Section for the Treatment of Ectopic Pregnancy, Shan-si Medical School and First Affiliated Hospital of Shan-si Medical School

TITLE: "Preliminary Research on the Principles of Action of Medicines Used in Combined Traditional Chinese and Western Medicine in the Treatment of Ectopic Pregnancy"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 8, 15 Aug 76 pp 493-497

ABSTRACT: A number of herb medicine prescriptions have been used with satisfactory results in over 700 cases of ectopic pregnancy. Experimental and clinical studies were carried out to study the principles of action of these medicines. The medicines included *Soutellaria indica* L., *Paeonia ruba*, *Fructus persics salmiac*, *Cyprus rotundus*, and *Zedoarial* used individually or in combined prescriptions.

Experiments were carried out to study the absorption of intra-abdominal autogenous blood clots in rabbits. It was shown that these drugs promoted absorption of intra-abdominal sheep red blood cells. Experiments on the

[continuation of CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH No 8, 15 Aug 76 pp 493-497]

isolated rabbit ear showed that these drugs caused venous dilatation and increased the blood flow.

The effect of these drugs on the different receptors were studied. Experiments on dogs showed that these drugs have effects similar to the B-receptor stimulants. They also showed actions similar to the M-receptor stimulant acetylcholine and thus are M-receptor stimulants. These drugs did not affect the hypertensive action of  $\alpha$ -receptor stimulants adrenalin or noradrenalin, therefore their hypotensive action is not related to  $\alpha$ -receptors. Experiments also showed that the hypotensive action is not related to vagus effect.

Studies on the effect of these drugs on phagocytosis showed that these drugs promoted phagocytosis of sheep red blood cells and autogenous red blood cells in mice. They also showed increased numbers of phagocytosis around blood clots as seen under the microscope in rabbits given these drugs. The observations are significant in the absorption of blood clots.

Studies on the analgesic action of these drugs showed that the pain reaction of white mice given intra-abdominal injections of acetic acid was much less in animals given these drugs as compared with the controls.



[continuation of CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH No 8, 15 Aug 76 pp 493-497]

Biological studies were carried out in patients with ectopic pregnancy treated with these drugs. In the shock type of patients, after taking the drugs there were increased serum fibrinogen and increased blood viscosity and a decreased serum fibrinolysis tendency. In the unstable type of patients, there were tendencies to increase serum fibrinogen and increase blood viscosity. These are all advantageous in the control or prevention of bleeding. In patients with mass formation, there were increased serum fibrinolysis action and lowered serum fibrinolysis tendencies, which are advantageous in blood clot mass absorption.

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TITLE: "Preliminary Observation on the Immunological Effects of One Injection of Leptospiral Vaccine in the Tsu-san-li Acupuncture Point"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 8, 15 Aug 76 pp 498-500

ABSTRACT: Leptospiral vaccine inoculations were given to 10-60 years old susceptible members of a commune in an epidemic area. Members with febrile diseases, heart diseases, renal diseases, tuberculosis, pregnancy and during menstrual period were eliminated. They were used as controls. One group of 3,168 members were given 1 ml. of vaccine subcutaneously, followed by 2 ml. 7-10 days later. Another group of 3,157 members were given 1 ml. of vaccine injected into the Tsu-san-li acupuncture point. After injection, local and general reactions were observed for 48 hours. Blood was drawn 40 days before and 40 days after and again 5 months after injections to determine the serum antibody values. In the subcutaneous injection group, close to half of the members had local itching, swelling and slight pain that more or less

[continuation of CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH No 8, 15 Aug 76 pp 498-500]

affected farming. A few members had dizziness, lassitude and low grade fever. 1,065 members refused to take the second injection. In the acupuncture point injection group, 70% had slight aching and fullness on the lower extremity on the side of injection which did not affect movement or work. In the subcutaneous group serum antibody values were determined in 150 members, after 40 days the antibody value was increased twofold in 82.86% of the members and the value was increased 3.28 times. In the acupuncture point injection group, serum antibody values were determined in 121 members. After 40 days the antibody value was increased in 88.43% of the members, the value was increased 3.34 times. Among the subcutaneous group of 3,168, 2,103 received the full two injection course and subsequently there were no infections, 1,065 received only one injection and subsequently 2 developed infection. Among 2,516 controls, subsequently 1 developed infection. Among the acupuncture point group of 3,157, subsequently there were no infections. Among 2,625 controls, subsequently 2 developed infection. It was concluded that Tsu-san-li acupuncture point injection was just as effective of immunization as compared with subcutaneous injection. The method also has the advantages of having less reactions and requires only one injection.

AUTHOR: None

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TITLE: "Establish Personal Card System Strengthen Immunization Plan"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 8, 15 Aug 76 pp 501-502

ABSTRACT: A personal inoculation card system was established in a township of 113 organizations, including 3 farm brigades, 18 farm teams, factories, mines and schools. The cards were classified and indices were made. The cards were kept in the brigade health station or town health station. Cards were added or removed according to birth, death and moving in or away. Inoculation plans started from birth. After 2 months old the infant was given poliomyelitis live vaccine; after the 6th month smallpox vaccination and whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus basic inoculation were given; after the 9-10th month, measles vaccines were given; about 1 year old B encephalitis vaccine basic inoculation was given. In the 2d year basic inoculations were given to missed cases, and booster shots for B encephalitis, poliomyelitis, whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus were given. In the 3d year booster shots were given for poliomyelitis and B

[continuation of CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH No 8, 15 Aug 76 pp 501-502]

encephalitis. In the 4th year booster shots were given for B encephalitis, whooping cough and diphtheria. In the 5th year booster shots were given for B encephalitis and measles. In the 6th year booster shots for B encephalitis were given, smallpox re-vaccination was carried out and leptospiral vaccine basic inoculations were given. Adults were inoculated according to the necessities of the year. The results of this program showed a marked decrease of infectious diseases. From 1972 on, there was not a single case of diphtheria, poliomyelitis, typhoid fever or B encephalitis. The incidence of measles and whooping cough showed different degrees of decrease. In 1975, Schick Test was positive in 13.9% of 482 students and teachers as compared to a positive rate of 20.9% in 401 persons in 1964.

AUTHOR: None

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TITLE: "Diagnosis and Treatment of Functional Islet Cell Tumor Report of 10 Cases"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 8, 15 Aug 76 pp 503-505

ABSTRACT: Ten pathologically proven cases of islet cell tumor were treated, 1 died and 9 recovered. The average time to establish diagnoses since initial symptoms was 40 months. The outstanding clinical manifestation was hypoglycemia. Some showed hyperactive sympathetic stimulation with weakness, worry, hunger sensation, sweating, tremor and tachycardia. Others showed central nervous system disturbances such as loss of interest or excitement, dizziness, double vision, disorientation, mental disturbance, illusion, convulsions, coma, etc. The manifestations may appear in sequences or may be mixed. Diagnosis was based clinically on the 5 symptoms of hypoglycemic attacks after hunger or activities; blood sugar below 50 mg. percent during starvation; disappearance of symptoms after oral or

[continuation of CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH No 8, 15 Aug 76 pp 503-506]

parenteral glucose intake; no tolerance for starvation; attacks during apparent good health. Therefore the history; clinical manifestations and blood sugar determinations were depended upon mainly for diagnosis. Starvation test and oral talbutamide test were used to confirm the diagnoses. A problem of diagnosis is the appearance of islet cell tumors together with other endocrine gland tumors. There were none in this group. Operative treatment offers the best chance for recovery. All 9 cases operated on in this group recovered. One refused operation and died. If the patient refused operation or if the symptoms were slight or indefinite, medical treatment with diazoxide may be tried.

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TITLE: "Electrophoresis Analysis of Lipoprotein With Gelose"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 8, 15 Aug 76 pp 506-507

ABSTRACT: The method of using gelose in direct electrophoresis of lipoprotein and the method of using pre-stained serum for electrophoresis were introduced. Preparation of material and the technique of the procedure were given in detail. The results showed that pre-B-lipoprotein was clearly separated, the degree of gelose dissolution was good. Comparing the direct and pre-stained methods, both clearly separated the pre-B-lipoprotein, but the pre-stained method showed a wider range between

[continuation of CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH No 8, 15 Aug 76 pp 506-507]

the pre-B-lipoprotein and the B-lipoprotein, which was advantageous to determine the scanning range. Using 0.5% gelose to perform pre-stained serum gel electrophoresis in coronary heart disease patients with hyperlipoproteinemia, it was shown that in II<sub>a</sub> type hyperlipoproteinemia, the serum B-lipoprotein band area was deeply increased, showing high B-lipoprotein; whereas in IV type hyperlipoproteinemia, the pre-B-lipoprotein band area was deeply increased, showing high pre-B-lipoprotein. In II<sub>b</sub> type of hyperlipoproteinemia, both characteristics were present. Using gelose pre-stained method to determine the serum lipoprotein in 41 normal persons, it was shown that after fasting, pre-B-lipoprotein was lowest, the upper limit was 20.5%, next was  $\alpha$ -lipoprotein, the upper limit was 37.0%, and the highest was B-lipoprotein, the upper limit was 59.5%.

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TITLE: "Preliminary Report on the Clinical Use of Direct Double Contrast X-ray Examination of the Colon"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 8, 15 Aug 76 pp 508-510

ABSTRACT: From 1973 direct double contrast X-ray examination of the colon was performed in 150 patients. The pre-examination preparation, the preparation of the contrast media, the technique of examination and the positions of exposures were given in detail. Using this method to diagnose polyps of the colon, the positive rate was 10 times that of the routine barium enema examination. In this group there were 15 cases. This method was found to be also more accurate in the diagnosis of colon tumors. There were 31 cases of colon tumors in this group. Five of them did not show the lesion or were only suspicious by routine barium enema

[continuation of CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH No 8, 15 Aug 76 pp 508-510]

examinations, but were diagnosed by direct double contrast examination. Two illustrative cases were given. This method was found also valuable in the diagnosis of inflammatory changes. The method of preparing the bowel for examination, the position of examination and the causes of failure in examination were discussed.

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TITLE: "Research on the Use of Sound Frequency Electrotherapy in the Treatment of Keloids"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 8, 15 Aug 76 pp 511-513

ABSTRACT: From 1969, 426 cases of keloids were treated with sound frequency electrotherapy. The causes of keloid formation in these patients were 207 cases of burns, 70 cases of scald, 30 cases of injury, 38 cases postoperative, 19 cases after skin removal for skin grafts, 46 cases of spontaneous formation (mainly from scratching), 7 cases after injections or vaccination, 9 cases of dermatological diseases. The keloid formation was divided into the pre-scar stage, acute scar formation, subacute scar formation and chronic scar formation. The overall results showed good effect in 57.3%, moderate effect in 32.8% and poor or no effect in 9.9%. Illustrative cases of each stage that responded to treatment were given. Special types of scars and their response to treatment were discussed.

[continuation of CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH No 8, 15 Aug 76 pp 511-513]

It was found that small scars responded poorly to treatment. A case with marked edema responded well. Cases of repeated attacks of infection responded poorly. Some special reactions to treatment occurred. They included: sudden capillary distension, scattered red patches, foreign body rejection reaction and secondary infection reactions. It was suggested that scar formation occurred in the dermis after inflammatory reactions, with hyperplasia of the connective tissues that invaded normal skin. The inflammatory reaction probably was an autoimmune reaction. Precautions and suggestions were given in the treatment of keloids with this method.

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TITLE: "Clinical Evaluation of the Nitroblue Tetrazolium Test"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 8, 15 Aug 76 pp 514-516

ABSTRACT: Nitroblue tetrazolium (NBT) test was carried out in 85 children with febrile infections. In one group were 41 cases of bacterial infections, in the other group were 44 cases of virus infections. The method of the test was given. In 20 normal children the average normal NBT positive cells was 2.8%. Among the group with bacterial infections, the average NBT positive cell rate was 27.6%; among the group with virus infections, the average NBT positive cell rate was 9.4%. About the range of distribution: 85.4% of the patients with bacterial infections had NBT positive cells above normal, 73.2% had NBT positive cells over 20%; 63.6% of the patients with virus infections had NBT positive cells below 10%, 4.6% were over 20%. So a 20% NBT positive cell rate may be used to

[continuation of CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH No 8, 15 Aug 76 pp 514-516]

differentiate between bacterial and virus infections, provided the clinical manifestations are taken into consideration. It was also found that the NBT positive cell rate usually coincided with the WBC count. In 11 cases of bacterial infections with a WBC count below 10,000, the average NBT positive cell rate was 19%; in 11 cases of virus infections with a count above 10,000, the average NBT positive cell rate was 9.7%. This indicated that the NBT test was more sensitive than the WBC count in differentiating bacterial and virus infections.

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TITLE: "Use of Plastic Bags as Containers for Infusion Solutions"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 8, 15 Aug 76 pp 517-519

ABSTRACT: Plastic bags were used as containers for infusion solutions. Over 110,000 units of 8 kinds of infusions were used without untoward reactions. Preparation of the bag was introduced. After use, these bags were collected, cleaned, sterilized and reused. Methods for cleansing and sterilization were given. Management of the infusion tubes and glass stoppers was also discussed. Examination of the contents and examination for pyrogen were performed according to the requirements of the Chinese Pharmacopeia. Use of bag containers was considered convenient, easy to transport and suitable for war time use. Precautions were given about reuse, contaminations, storage and damages.



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ORG: None

TITLE: "The Damages and Prevention of Farm Chemical Contamination"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 8, 15 Aug 76 pp 522-524

ABSTRACT: The source of farm chemical contamination was discussed. Farm chemicals are either sprayed directly on farm products or are spread upon the soil. These chemicals may disperse in the air, spread into streams and rivers or stay in the soil. By breathing the contaminated air or drinking the contaminated water, humans may absorb these chemicals. Some chemicals may be absorbed by the plants, retain their properties and contaminate food products. Others may remain on the surface of farm products as residual poisons. Ingestion of these food by humans may cause poisoning. Animals may ingest contaminated farm products and retain these chemicals in their adipose tissue or organs. Ingestion of these contaminated animals as food may cause poisoning in humans. Fishes may likewise be contaminated and cause poisoning in humans.

[continuation of CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH No 8, 15 Aug 76 pp 522-524]

Poisoning in humans by farm chemicals may be acute or chronic. In a sense, chronic poisoning may be more dangerous than acute poisoning, for consideration is usually given to the prevention of acute poisoning while chronic poisoning is usually neglected. The treatment of chronic poisoning is also more difficult than the acute poisoning. Certain organic chlorine farm chemicals such as 666, DDT may cause central nervous system poisoning, 666 may interfere with cerebral excitation or suppression, causing damage to peripheral nerve endings or the central nervous system. DDT may damage the liver or central nervous system. Some chemicals are teratogenic or carcinogenic.

Prevention of farm chemical contamination include proper use of farm chemicals; substituting high efficiency low toxicity low residue poison chemicals for high toxicity and high residue poison chemicals; production of no toxicity farm chemicals. Standards for the safe use of farm chemicals should be set, avoid too frequent use, over dosage and use shortly before harvest time. Some chemicals may be changed chemically to retain their germicidal effect and be easily decomposed by living bodies. Others may be changed from the powder form to granules to prevent

[continuation of CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH No 8, 15 Aug 76 pp 522-524]

air pollution. Use of natural material as germicides should be encouraged, these include farm chemicals of bacterial origin, plant origin, insect origin, animal origin, and biological ingredients.

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TITLE: "Epidemic Hemorrhagic Conjunctivitis--Collective Review"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 8, 15 Aug 76 pp 525-527

ABSTRACT: Epidemic hemorrhagic conjunctivitis is a recently discovered disease caused by a new type picornavirus. It was first reported in 1969 in Africa and soon spreaded to most parts of the world, causing a pan-epidemic in 1971. The picornavirus have been isolated in Shanghai and Peking of our country and in other countries. There are two types. The first type is considered as a variant form of Coxsackie A-24, the second and more prevalent type was given the nomenclature of enterovirus 70 by the WHO. The source of infection is the eye of patients, which loses its infectiousness after recovery. The path of infection usually is indirect contact with contaminated public facilities, such as towels, washing water, facilities in swimming pools, barbar shops. public bath rooms, etc. Antibodies are found in the body after infection and are maintained for over 8 months.

[continuation of CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH No 8, 15 Aug 76 pp 525-527]

The incubation period is usually about 24 hours. Symptoms may begin with one or both eyes, but soon both eyes are involved. There is a foreign body feeling with congestion of the conjunctiva, followed by eye pain, photophobia, lacrimation, swelling and subconjunctival hemorrhage. The peak is reached in 2-3 days and gradually subsides in 7-10 days. Patients in India showed neurological symptoms 2 months after infection. Differential diagnosis with other forms of acute conjunctivitis was reviewed. Treatment include the use of ABOB eyedrops. Chinese herb medicine taken orally or given as eyedrops were reported to be effective. Antibiotics or sulfa drugs are ineffective. Prevention include personal hygiene; control of public places such as swimming pools, barber shops, schools, hotels; etc.; isolation of patients; cold saline eyewashes.

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TITLE: "Cure of Case of Eye Socket Tumor by 'Move the Blood and Dissolve the Congestion' Method"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 8, 15 Aug 76 pp 488

ABSTRACT: A 34-year-old female was admitted with protrusion of the right eyeball. The vision was 0.6<sup>-1</sup>. The eye pressure was 18.86 mm. Hg and eyeball protrusion was 19.2 mm. The clinical diagnosis was tumor of the eye socket. Chinese herb medicines were used for treatment. They included Manis-scales, Fructus persics salmiac, polygonum orientale, Paeonia ruba, Aralia edulis, Cornioselinum univittatum and Rahmannia glutinosa. The condition improved after 5 doses and the eyeball retreated after 15 doses. A total of over 80 doses were taken. Re-examination about 1-1/2 years later showed right vision 1.5, left vision 1.5. Eyeground and supersonic wave examinations were negative.

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TITLE: "Report of Case of Teratoma of the Oral Cavity"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in  
Chinese No 8, 15 Aug 76 p 500

ABSTRACT: A new born boy was admitted because of a mass protruding from  
the oral cavity that obstructed breathing. There was incomplete cleft  
palate on the left side. A mass 6X8X5 cm. had a pedicle extending to the  
left pharyngeal palate arch. The mass was excised without anesthesia.  
The pedicle was severed and bleeding was stopped by sutures and gel foam  
gauzes. Pathological report was teratoma of the pharyngeal palate.  
Followup six months later showed the child in normal condition.

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TITLE: "5% Calcium Chloride Gauze in the Treatment of Hemorrhoid Bleeding"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in  
Chinese No 8, 15 Aug 76 p 502

ABSTRACT: Before treatment the patient passes a bowel movement and is given  
a sitz bath with potassium permanganate. A proctoscope is inserted and the  
bleeding point of the internal hemorrhoid located. Gauze soaked with 5%  
calcium gluconate is packed over the bleeding spot. The gauze is passed  
out 1-2 days later during defecation. This method was used in 52 patients  
with bleeding internal hemorrhoids. The bleeding stopped after one  
application in 51 cases and two applications in 1 case.

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TITLE: "Report Case of Huge Cavernous Hemangioma of the Liver"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 8, 15 Aug 76 p 505

ABSTRACT: A 42-year-old female was admitted because of pain and a mass in the right upper abdomen. Supersonic wave exploration revealed a solid mass inseparable from the liver. EKG revealed left ventricular damage. Laparotomy was performed under extradural anesthesia. A mass 21X21X15.5 cm. occupied almost the whole left lobe of the liver. Mattress catgut sutures were placed on the liver side and the mass was bluntly dissected out. The hepatoduodenal ligament was clamped for 30 minutes to interrupt the blood supply. Cardiac failure occurred three times on the 3d, 4th and 5th days but was successfully treated with cedilanid. The tumor weighed 2,165 gm. Pathological diagnosis was huge cavernous hemangioma of the liver.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: None

TITLE: "Use of Ricinus Communis Leaves in the Treatment of Leg Ulcers"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 8, 15 Aug 76 p 474

ABSTRACT: Ricinus communis leaves were washed and dried, soaked in rice vinegar for about one week, and applied on leg ulcers. The ulcer was first cleaned with saline, the skin edges cleaned with 75% alcohol, and the leaves placed over the ulcer. The dressing was changed once a day in severe cases and once in two days in mild cases. Generally the ulcer healed after 6-10 dressings.

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TITLE: "2 Cases of Multiple Fractures Complicated With Fat Embolism"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 8, 15 Aug 76 p 524

ABSTRACT: Two cases of multiple fractures complicated with fat embolism were reported. A 42-year-old male had fractures of the left femur and left pubis. A 60-year-old male had compound fractures of right tibia and fibula and comminuted fracture of the left femur. Symptoms of fat embolism occurred on the 3d and 1st days after injury. Both had respiratory difficulties and signs of central nervous system damage. Both had axillary, chest wall and conjunctival bleeding spots with eyeground mottled bleeding patches. Both had fever, hemoglobinemia, thrombocytopenia, and hyperbilirubinemia. Treatment consisted of oxygen inhalation, intravenous hydrocortisone, energy composing drugs, blood transfusions, maintenance of fluid and electrolyte balance and antibiotics. Both cases recovered. The author considered effective improvement of respiratory function, correction of anoxia were the key to successful treatment.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: None

TITLE: "The Antitumor Drug Calchicine Amine"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 8, 15 Aug 76 p 482

ABSTRACT: Calchicine amine is a new antitumor drug produced in this country. It can suppress mitosis of cells. It is mainly used in carcinoma of the breast, may also be used in carcinoma of the cervix, nasopharyngeal carcinoma, gastric carcinoma and leukemia. It has been used in 365 cases of various kinds of tumors at the Tien-tsin People's Hospital and other hospitals with different degrees of effectiveness. In 260 cases of breast cancers, the effective rate was 74.2%, in which 16.5% was markedly effective. The drug is diluted with glucose and given intravenously. The dose is 10-20 mg. once every day or every other day. The total dosage for a course is 200-300 mg. There may be slight degrees of marrow suppression. Some patients may have gastrointestinal symptoms and loss of hair.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: None

TITLE: "Tai Chi Sung"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 8, 15 Aug 76 p 528

ABSTRACT: Tai-chi-sung is a new muscle relaxant produced in this country. It is a biological alkali extracted from the herb medicine Cissampelos pareira L. It will cause relaxation of striated muscles and cause paralysis of respiration. The action appears 45-60 seconds after intravenous injection, and may last about 20 minutes. Under light general anesthesia, the use of this drug gives muscle relaxation. It may be used in thoracic surgery, abdominal surgery, urological surgery, obstetrical gynecological surgery and orthopedics surgery. It may be counteracted with neostigmine. It is best used with insertion of an endotracheal tube. It has been used clinically in 309 cases with good muscle relaxation and few side reactions.

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